**Quiz 2**

Question 1

The Glorious Revolution of 1688:

temporarily abolished the monarchy

resulted in the execution of Charles I

ended with the death of Oliver Cromwell

delayed the American Revolution

increased the power of Parliament

Question 2

For the English preparing to colonize America, one model of settlement was provided by their country’s prior experience in:

Iceland

the Canary Islands

Africa

Ireland

Scotland

Question 3

The stockholders who invested in the Virginia Company were motivated primarily by:

religion

a spirit of adventure

curiosity about the New World

financial profit

personal loyalty to James I

Question 4

One outstanding characteristic of Jamestown in its initial years was:

the high mortality rate among its settlers

the high percentage of slaves in its population

the absence of effective leaders

the influence of women in its government

complete freedom of religion

Question 5

The Jamestown colony finally attained a measure of prosperity from:

land sales

trade with Spanish Florida

trade with Indians

gold discoveries

tobacco

Question 6

The headright system adopted for the Virginia colony consisted of:

“selling” wives to single male settlers

auctioning black slaves to settlers

giving free land in return for five years of military service

giving fifty acres of land to anyone who would transport himself to the colony and fifty more for any servants he might bring

giving free land to all servants who came to the colony

Question 7

Bacon’s Rebellion:

resulted from changes in the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina that discriminated against Puritans

forced Governor Berkeley to abandon the colony and return to England

sought to make Virginia independent of England

brought indentured servants and small farmers together against the colony’s rich planters and political leaders

had the support of nearby Indian tribes

Question 8

Maryland was established in 1634 as a refuge for:

debtors

Puritans

Anglicans

ex-convicts

English Catholics

Question 9

The early settlers of New England differed from those of the Chesapeake by being primarily:

middle class

Protestant

English

male

white

Question 10

When Massachusetts leader John Winthrop spoke of “a city upon a hill,” he was referring to that colony’s desire to:

serve as a model Christian community

become independent of England

convert the Indians to Christianity

be financially successful

establish an ideal government

Question 11

Anne Hutchinson was kicked out of Massachusetts for:

challenging the authority of male ministers

believing good works would earn a place in heaven

championing equal rights for women

insufficient knowledge of the Bible

refusing to uphold the Sabbath

Question 12

Roger Williams founded Rhode Island after he:

had been banished from Massachusetts for his religious opinions

devoted himself to converting the Indians

discovered it had the best farmland in New England

decided he was no longer a Christian

led a rebellion against the government of Massachusetts

Question 13

The English Civil War affected the American colonies by:

permitting the colonies to essentially govern themselves

placing members of Oliver Cromwell’s family as colonial governors

devastating the Native American culture in New England

requiring Puritanism to be adopted in every colony

allowing them to pledge their loyalty to Spain during the crisis

Question 14

The colony of Pennsylvania was:

governed by Quaker ministers

open to all religious believers

based upon lands seized from the Indians

considered part of New England

populated solely by the English

Question 15

By the early eighteenth century, the English colonies in North America:

extended beyond the Appalachians

had eliminated their French and Spanish rivals

were on the verge of independence from England

remained tiny outposts of civilization

were the most populous and prosperous on the continent

Question 16

Benjamin Franklin believed a major reason for colonial population growth was:

government bounties for large families

an abundance of cheap land

couples marrying later than in Europe

English immunity to contagious diseases

rapid advances in medical science

Question 17

Throughout the colonies, husbands expected what from their wives?

instruction in religion and morality

submission to their authority

romantic love as the basis of marriage

toleration of sex outside of marriage

an equal partnership in managing the household

Question 18

The success of rice as a perfect crop for South Carolina was helped by:

plentiful labor and land in the colony

the creation of irrigation systems that allowed laborers to flood and drain the fields

the lack of rain in the region

the minimal amount of labor it required

the native population’s willingness to work in the fields

Question 19

Early settlers of Puritan New England typically lived:

in harmony with the local Indian tribes

in a religiously tolerant society

in communities where church and state were not separate

in communities loyal to the Church of England

on large farms

Question 20

Which of the following spurred shipbuilding in New England?

southern purchases of New England–made ships

the region’s extensive forests

the growing American navy

the need for transporting southern cotton

the abundance of fish and whales off its coast

Question 21

New England was settled by:

a joint-stock company

the king and his family

military officers

religious fundamentalists

ex-convicts and debtors

Question 22

The best explanation for the Salem witch craze is:

the low rate of literacy among the villagers

natural hallucinogens in the local water supply

the presence of real witches in Salem Village

the playacting and false accusations of teenage girls

social division and anxieties within the village

Question 23

Which of the following was NOT a major immigrant group to Pennsylvania?

Quakers

Germans

Puritans

Mennonites

Scots-Irish

Question 24

Slave codes:

outlined the local laws that governed slave life and ownership

were universal rules that applied to all slave owners regardless of colony

outlined the kinds of work slaves could do in certain geographic areas

guaranteed slaves the right to worship weekly

helped potential runaways plan their escapes

Question 25

Legally speaking, slaves were:

largely Christian

necessary for economic success

contracted workers

unfree laborers

property

Question 26

Slaves who lived in northern colonies:

were forced to become Puritans

usually possessed a trade or special skill

usually lived and worked in cities and towns

were agricultural laborers like those in the South

enjoyed more humane treatment than those in the Chesapeake

Question 27

Benjamin Franklin emphasized the Enlightenment in his:

rise from poverty to riches

denial of God’s existence

work as a printer and publisher

passion for science and experimentation

scandalous sex life

Question 28

The Great Awakening developed in reaction to the:

Deism and skepticism associated with the Enlightenment

increasing role of emotionalism in religion

tendency of the Enlightenment to place great emphasis on formal religion

increasing education and sophistication of backwoods settlers

attempt of British officials to regulate colonial churches

Question 29

Jonathan Edwards’s famous sermon, “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God,” described:

the possibility of universal salvation

the beauty of God’s creation

God’s desire that Americans economically prosper

the gruesome reality of hell

a distant and uncaring God

Question 30

New Lights differed from Old Lights by:

their readiness to approach their religious conflict as open warfare

discounting the element of choice in a person’s faith

promising to reinforce traditional Puritanism

incorporating democracy and emotionalism into faith

including elements like choir in church services